

- ERIGERON CANADENSIS L. Weed in grassy places between Glacier and Shuksan.
 ERIGERON PHILADELPHICUS L. Weed in grassy places between Glacier and Shuksan.
 ERIOPHYLLUM LANATUM (Pursh) Forbes. On dry ledges in the lower meadows.
 GNAPHALIUM PURPUREUM Nutt. In gravelly soils, Baker Lake region.
 GNAPHALIUM ULIGINOSUM L. Along lower trails and stream banks.
 HYPOCHAERIS RADICATA L. A weed in grassy places about Glacier.
 LACTUCA SCARIOLA L. var. INTEGRATA Gren. and Godr. A weed of disturbed places.
 LACTUCA SPICATA (Lam.) Hitchc. Moist ground near Glacier, *J. W. Thompson*.
 MADIA GLOMERATA Hook. A weed along lower trails and roads.
 MATRICARIA SUAVEOLENS (Pursh) Buch. A weed about Glacier.
 SENECIO ELMERI Piper. Rocky ledges near perpetual ice above Heliotrope Ridge.
 SENECIO PAUCIFLORUS Pursh var. FALLAX Greenm. In open places in the lower forests.
 SENECIO VULGARIS L. A weed along the lower roads.
 SOLIDAGO LEPIDA DC. var. FALLAX Fern. Open places between Glacier and Shuksan.
 SONCHUS OLERACEUS L. A weed about Glacier and Baker Lake.
 TARAXACUM OFFICINALE Weber. A weed in grassy places along lower roads and trails.

Cornell University,
 Ithaca, New York, January, 1938.

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NOTES ON STACHYS RIGIDA NUTT.

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While botanizing in Del Norte County, California, in 1935, the author found at two stations near Gasquet an unfamiliar form of *Stachys*, apparently referable to *S. rigida* Nutt. This has since been collected in two other places and since it appears to be a reasonably stable geographic race it is here described as new. The specimens cited are deposited in the Herbarium of the University of California at Los Angeles.

STACHYS RIGIDA subsp. *lanata* subsp. nov. Herba substricta altitudine 25-30 cm. superne frequenter ramosa caulibus pilis mollibus subretrois *dense hirsutulis*; foliorum laminis oblongis 5-7 cm. longis 12-24 mm. latis *utrimque praesertim subtus lanatis* mediorum petiolis 3-10 mm. longis elatis; spicis subcongestis lanatis 5-10 cm. longis.

CALIFORNIA. Del Norte County: Bear Basin near Gasquet, August, 1935, *C. & R. Epling*, type; Patrick's Creek, altitude 1000 feet, July 21, 1937, *Parks & Tracy 11405*; from Smith River Canyon up to rocky hills at 2000 feet altitude, Smith River and Patrick's Creek, July, 1937, *H. E. & S. T. Parks 24024*; French Hill, near Gasquet, August, 1935, *C. & R. Epling*.

Following is a key which will serve approximately to segregate the subspecies of *Stachys rigida* Nutt:

- Petioles of lower leaves usually 2.5-4 cm. long.
 Montane plants of the North Coast and Cascade ranges (reappearing in San Diego and Riverside counties); commonly 60 to 100 cm. tall, leaf-blades tending to oblong or deltoid-oblong *S. rigida* subsp. *typica*
- Plants chiefly of the coast ranges south of San Francisco Bay and of southern California, but growing as far north as Dyerville, Humboldt County, and as far inland as Willow Creek, Humboldt County; commonly less than 60 cm. tall, leaf-blades tending to ovate or cordate. *S. rigida* subsp. *quercetorum*
- Petioles of the lower leaves usually less than 2.5 cm. long; leaf-blades usually narrowly oblong or oblong-ovate; plants chiefly of the Sierra Nevada and Del Norte County.
 Both leaf surfaces softly lanate, silvery. *S. rigida* subsp. *lanata*
 Both leaf surfaces glabrate and green, or at most thinly hirsute *S. rigida* subsp. *rivularis*

Stachys rigida subsp. *typica* is found frequently in the Shasta plateau and extends northward to the Columbia River in the Cascade Mountains. It occurs in fairly typical form as far south as Plumas and Butte counties, but merges in this region with subsp. *rivularis* which is characteristic of the Sierra Nevada. The specimens from the Warner Mountains of Modoc County which I have referred to the latter subspecies are very close to *S. pilosa* Nutt., the Rocky Mountain homolog of *S. palustris* L. Subspecies *rivularis* is also found in Napa and Lake counties.

Stachys rigida subsp. *quercetorum* is found from Lower California to southern Oregon, usually at lower elevations, and as the name implies, is often associated with the oak woodland. It is readily recognized south of San Francisco Bay, and may be distinguished from *S. bullata* Benth. by the oblique and prominent annulus. North of San Francisco Bay, however, it seemingly passes into three other forms: *S. Emersoni*, *S. rigida* subsp. *typica* and subsp. *lanata*. In this region it is generally a coarser plant of larger parts than farther south and is much more tolerant of shade, occurring in almost complete shade in the redwood groves of Humboldt County, for example, in the Bull Creek Grove. In Del Norte County, it is apparently replaced in the redwoods by

a shade form of *Stachys Emersoni*. However, plants are found frequently in Humboldt and Mendocino counties which are difficult to assign certainly to either of these species. In Humboldt County subsp. *quercetorum* is transitional to subsp. *typica* and in Mendocino and Sonoma counties forms occur which in turn suggest the silvery dense pubescence of subsp. *lanata*, but have the habit of subsp. *quercetorum*.

Stachys Emersoni is by no means a homogeneous species, and indeed, appears to partake of characteristics both of *S. bullata* and *S. ciliata*. The flowers are characteristically quite dark rose purple. As the author has indicated elsewhere there is reason to believe that *S. Riederi* of Chamisso described from "Kamtschatka" is conspecific with this species. The type of *S. Riederi* has not been located. Recent examination of the Labiatae of the Mociño and Sessé herbarium has further shown that *S. mexicana* of Bentham, a "lost" species, is certainly conspecific with *S. Emersoni*. The specimen of Mociño and Sessé is very similar to that collected by Abrams (no. 11246) at Ilwaco, Washington.

University of California
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EREMOCARPUS BENTHAM: PREOCCUPIED?

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The name *Eremocarpus* was proposed by Bentham (Bot. Voy. Sulphur 53, pl. 26, 1844) for a monotypic genus of Euphorbiaceae. The validity of the generic name was questioned by Coville (Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 4: 194. 1893) on the ground that "*Eremocarpus* was first used by Reichenbach, in 1837, as a designation for a genus of Hypericaceae." Piper, apparently accepting Coville's statement on faith (Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 11: 382. 1906), renamed *Eremocarpus* Bentham as *Piscaria*. The alleged *Eremocarpus* of Reichenbach which first appeared in his synopsis of the Hypericaceae (Handbuch Nat. Pflanzensystems 307. 1837) is there credited to Spach. The context makes it evident that Reichenbach merely suffered a *lapsus memoriae* regarding *Eremosporus* Spach (Hist. Nat. Veg. 5: 342. 1836, *nomen nudum*; Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. ser. 2, 5: 355, 1836, Conspectus Monogr. Hypericacearum 349-369). Reichenbach published *Eremocarpus* as follows:

"α) Drosautheae: [*sic*, error for Drosantheae] capsula tricoeca, coccis 1-3-spermis, demum cum placenta deciduis. *Eremocarpus* Spach. Drosanthe Spach."

It is quite evident from the similarity of the names and descriptions and from the mention of Spach's monograph (Handbuch Nat. Pflanzensystems 308) that Reichenbach based his characterization of *Drosantheae* on the diagnosis of " *Sectio I. Dro-*